knowledge or consent. He still adhered to Tammany Hall. He had not been and would not be unfaithful to the organization, and he had confidence in the leadership of Jonn Kelly. He believed the party would be stronger without patronage, and that the members would adhere to John Kelly in his hour of his seeming adversity. He expected to be removed from office soon, and pledged himself to adhere to Tammany Hall in the future.

Gen. Spinola attacked Samuel J. Tilden. Edward Cooper, and Andraw H. Green, and added that Mr. Kelly's administration had reduced that Mr. Kelly's administration had reduced the taxes from \$32,500,000 in Mayor Havemeyer's time to \$32,000,000. He believed the people would be the sufferers by the removal of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Spinola denied that Gen. Hancock was sold out by Tammany, and averred that the deal of the anti-Tammany men with the Republicans showed that Mr. Tilden was the one who sold out Gen. Hancock. He commented unon the presence in the city of Senator Conkling and Gen. Arthur as an evidence that they were used by Mr. Tilden to destroy Tammany Hell. He believed that Tammany would live as long as the republic, and if it was to be buried, it would be buried in the same grays as the republic.

Ex-Coroner Woltman said that Mr. Tilden and not Tammany Hell was responsible for the defeat of Gen. Hancock, But he found it impossible to make people believe that Tammany was not responsible.

Col. William R. Roberts speke of a secret meeting of the Committee on Organization at

character is fully exemplified in his head. [Laughter.] I recollect that an old man-a very talented onesee was an old man—a very talented enseo sat in Congress near me when I was
member. He had a habt of droil savings,
i sensible ones, full of point and wit,
recall one day that the mem'ers were
ting about and diates for President. Some
rean asked this man. Will you support a
riam General for the office of President?
Talghtening himself up and looking around
those true were standing close to him, he extimed. No, sir. I shall not support that Genal. Wit? He is a gallant soldier; he has
such for his courtry in Mexico, and then he
se the reputation of a soldier who has comin sense, of integrity and honesty. 'Ah,
t. said my fellow representative in Congress,
a lacks what makes up a real man.' How is
st? What I am going to say to you, 'said,
t. is nower vote for a man who parts his hair
the middle or spells excrement with two t's.'
Now, I do not say that Mayor Cooper spells
only. He is a most cultivated gentleman.
Supported the has a count him to-day some of
a worst and most ville characters here in this
F. He appointed some of them to office. and most vile characters here in this appointed some of them to office, to has been passed by and the people v can reflect upon the acts of such a say will come to that conclusion. You d parties responsible to their obligate people. Trust your own party at all what it hold parties responsible to their obligao the people. Trust your own party stall
and when the party nets rashly acts withnetiple as laid down by the party, then it
as os as party men to correct abuses; to
all of office the men who misrepresent us,
are were four traitors in the Board of
men yesterday. Well, they were not men,
picke before of physicanomy distinguishectaracter and mind of man, look at
of these men. I do not think I should
effections or criticisms upon the bandiof nature; but, as God has set His hand
man to distinguish him from another, it
of be any harm at all to describe the aphese of these men. [Mr. Kelly then prodit mirried in voice and walk and manner
factory Tammany Aldermen.]

— is a square fore-and-aft sort of a felWeen he waiks he waddies something
duck. If you have ever watched the mo-

in telling the truth. He is a swargering fellow and white which a swarger. [Mr. Kelly imitated the swarger.] He says. I am very swart, you know. [Lainchter.] You thought I did not know. [Lainchter.] You thought I did not know. I amount to anything. Didn't you? Now you amount to anything. Didn't you? Now why? Because I have got a vie in the Common Council, andgit is up for the highest bidder. One of these fellows swargers with a cigar in his mouth and makes every one believe that though he is not good at a speech he is good with a horse. That is the fort of fellows that were sent to represent us in the Common Council. These tax man they tell me, represent the Ireal ways the forted that any such

JOHN KELLY AS A LEADER,

AN EXCESSIFELY UNDERSHIED PERFORMANCE IN TANMANY HALL.

Assiling the Mayor with Remarks About his Personal Appearance—Warning his Foil-lowers Against the Men he Bade them Person to the Colombia Council, Now, gentlemen, there is a 10 there. What he shade them Person is 10 there was a next about his Foiling to the Tammany Bail. The largest meeting of the Tammany Bail. The largest meeting of the Tammany Bail. The largest meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization ever held assembled yesterday afternoon in the basement of Tammany Hall. It was understood that the recent confirmation of Mayor Cooper's nou-mations by the Board of Aldermen would be discussed; that the Tammany men who were in the combinations would be arraigned, and that Mr. Kelly would make a speech on the situation. Ex-Police May be a proposed to the confirmation of Mayor Cooper's nound the state of the condition of the confirmation of the confirmation on the situation. Ex-Police Mayor Cooper's nound on his left Ed. Gale and John Hogan. On his left Ed. Gale and John Hogan. Thides, The districts were called upon for reports. The replies were to the effect that the Tammany men in the several districts were still loyal to the organization, and had undiminished faith in Mr. Kelly. Some of the replies were full of virulent abuse of Samuel J. Tilden. Mayor Cooper, and Andrew H. Green. The Tammany Adderman Purroy, ex-Alderman Burroy, ex-Alderman Purroy, ex-Alderman J. Tilden, Mayor Cooper, and Andrew H. Green. The Tammany Addermen the were in the combination were alluded to as Judases, and other epithats were applied to them.

Excise Commissioner Morrison, in reporting from the Fifteenth District, said that, although the had been exempt from the general subject of the configuration, and had in the propose of the country of the configuration, and had in the many than the combination were alluded to as Judases, and other epithats were applied to them.

Excise Commissioner Morrison, in reporting from the Fifteenth District, said t

showing Hall. He hold set been and would not a markibile to the corganization, and the control of the control o

many organization, and especially John Kelly's connection with it, was much discussed by politicians yesterday. The Tammany politicians fore, and that he will retain the leadership of the organization. They speak in bitter terms of the four Tammany Aldermen who voted with the combination to put John Kelly out of office, and declare that the action of these Aldermen has strengthened their leader with the rank and file

declare that the action of these Alderman has strengthened their leader with the rank and file of the Tammany party. Edward Kearney, a Tammany sachem, said yesterday:

"I am with John Kelly, heart, soul, and pocket. He has been removed by a corrupt burgain. Aldermen whom we elected went back on us. Tammany Hall will not be destroyed by this movement of the irving Hall men and the Republicans. Tammany Hall will always be a power in the Democratic party, and John Kelly will remain its leader.

Mr. Kearney added that this action of the Board of Aldermen afforded the best evidence that John Kelly and Tammany Hall did not sell out Gen. Hancock. The Republicans, in his opinion, would not have made a combination to onest John Kelly from office had he sold out Gen. Hancock to help them elect Garffeld. Gen. F. B. Spinola, ex-Alderman John Reilly. Col. Edward Gilon, Alderman William Sauer, and Thomas Saiels, and other Tammany District managers were as confident of the Tammany organization's stability as was Sachem Kenrney. They all said that the Tammany General Committeemen for 1881 who are to be chosen this month will be as devoted to John Kelly as was the General Committee of 1880.

A few men who are members of the Tammany Committee, but are opposed to John Kelly as was the General Committee of John Kelly as was the General Committee of John Kelly is leadership to the organization and retire from active politics before the next general cection. Others believe that when many Tammany men who now hold offices are removed they will become discontented and leave the organization, and that others will join the anti-Tammany beinceracy to save themselves from removed they will become discontented and leave that the discontent would be so great when the party lost its patronage that the members of the Tammany Seciety will elect allocard of Sachems in April next who will be unfriendly to Mr. Kelly. When that is done, he added, the pow sachems, who will have control of the building. Will turn Mr. Kelly's General Committee out of

TURNING OVER THE BOOKS. JOHN KELLY'S GREETING TO HIS SUC-

The

CESSOR AS COMPTROLLER.

-Will Messes, Lawson and Wales Accept ! -Some of the New Officers Already on Duty. Mr. John Kelly arrived at the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He spent about half an hour in conversation on public business with Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs, and then, as the hour for formally turning over the office to his successor was near, he passed the brief remainder of his official life in taking leave of the heads of bureaus and the various clerks who called to bid him good-by. Mr. Kelly seemed deeply moved by the leave-taking, and tears filled his eyes as he shook them warmly by the hand and wished

them prosperity for the future.

Mr. Campbell sent word to Mr. Kelly on Friday night that he would be ready to enter upon his duties as Comptroller at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. Precisely on the stroke of the hour he entered the Comptroller's office unat-tended. Deputy Comptroller Storrs, who has been in the office for twenty-four years, greeted him and escorted him to the room occupied by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Kelly arose and greeted his successor with a bow and a pleasant smile. Mr. Campbell returned the salutation, and drew from his pocket his commission from the Mayor, which he handed to Mr. Kelly. Mr. Kelly read the document carefully, folded it, and, as he returned it to Mr. Campbell, extended his hand and said:

"Mr. Comptroller, I welcome you to this office, and hope you will enjoy good health and flee, and hope you will enjoy good health and prosperity in it, and that your administration may be crowned with success."

Mr. Campbell thanked Mr. Kelly for his kind reception, and wished Mr. Kelly health and prosperity in turn. Without further ceremony Mr. Campbell inquired whether there were any formalities in connection with the turning over of documents and paners.

Mr. Kelly said that Deputy Storrs would show Mr. Campbell the bonds and other property in the safe, and that it was a great pleasure to him to be able to turn over the office in such good shape.

to be able to turn over the office in such good shape.

Then Mr. Kelly donned his hat and overcoat and Mr. Campbell laid his hat and overcoat on a table. The ex-official and the incumbent shock hands warmly, and Mr. Kelly went away with Mr. John Pyne, the bookseller, and one or two other friends. Before going he told Mr. Campbell that he should have an office at 23 Park row, where Mr. Campbell could find him in case he needed any information or explanation in relation to the business of the office, and that he would be happy to be of any service to Mr. Campbell at any time in that way.

Mr. Campbell sat down at a deek on the north side of the room, leaving Mr. Kelly's chair on the south side vacant, and was soon at work as though he had always occupied the office. Most of the day he spent with the heads of bureaux in informing himself in matters of detail. His first official order was: "Bring me my old pen from my former office; it's my private property."

Mr. Campbell's sureties are Jordan L. Mott

first official order was: "Bring me my old penfrom my former office; it's my private property."

Mr. Campbell's sureties are Jordan L. Mott and William H. Neilson. They qualified in \$40,000 each.

Mr. Kelly's office in the Evening Express building was the headquarters of the Kelly party in 1879. Mr. Kelly said that he found it necessary to keep an office to settle his old accounts as Sheriff. Speaking of his deposition on Friday he said:

"The fight has only just commenced."

After Mr. Kelly's departure. Comptroller Campbell went to the Department of Public Works and transferred lit and the property over which it has control to his successor. Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson. The new Commissioner having been for some years Deputy Commissioner under Mr. Campbell, he was not formally presented to the heads of bureaus and clerks of the department. It was reported last evening that Mr. Thompson had declied to appoint George Caulfield his deputy.

John D. Lawson, the healy-appointed President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, has not qualified. He declined to say yesterday whether he would accept the office.

Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney took the oath of office in the afternoon for his new term.

William P. Mitchell and Morris Friedsam,

the oath of office in the alternoon for his new term.

William P. Mitchell and Morris Friedsam, the new Excise Commissioners, were sworn into office by the Mayor in the afternoon. Mr. Mitchell called at the offices of the Excise Department, at Houston and Mulberry streets, yesterday, and announced his intention of entering upon his duties on Monday. Mr. Friedsam will also take possession to-morrow. Although nothing will probably be done until the case of the remaining Commissioner of the old regime, Mr. Morrison, has been acted on, a general change of the subordinates in the department is expected.

general change of the subordinates in the department is expected.

Saiem H. Wales, who is appointed a Park Commissioner, has not qualified. He said yesterday that he had not yet decided whether he would accept the position. The use of his name, he added, was entirely without his knowledge or consent. So far, he had had no official notification of his appointment. It would be several days before he fully made up his mind, but he would be present at the meeting on Wednesday next, if at all.

The newly-appointed Police Justices, Maurice J. Power, Solon B. Smith, and Hugh Gardner, took the eath of office on Friday. Justices Gardner and Power sat beside Justices Kilbreth, Patterson, and Flammer in the Special Sessions yesterday. Before the conclusion of the trails Mr. Flammer withdrew, and Mr. Gardner took his place. The newly-elected margistrates attended the afternoon sessions of the Tombs Police Court, Mr. Smith, it is understood, will not take his seat on the bench for several days to come.

WHAT REMAINS FOR TAMMANY.

Its Probable Share of the Official Patronam Under the New Commissioners.

The appointment of the new Commissioners changes the political complexion of several of the city departments which have been for some years under the control of John Kelly and Tammany Hall. On Friday morning Tammany controlled the patronage of the Finance Department, the Board of Aldermen, the City Chamberlain's office, the Park Department, the Tax Department, the Board of Excise, and the Surrogate's Court, and had a large share of the places in the Police Department, the Department of Charities and Correction the Health Department, the Register's office, and the State, county, and city courts. In addition to these offices. Tammany had a majority of the City

county, and city courts. In addition to these offices, Tammany had a majority of the City Marshals, one of the Board of Assessors, and a Police Justice.

The patronage of some of these departments is very large. In the Finance Department are seven bureaus, in each of which are from ten to twenty clerks and messengers, with salaries averaging from \$6.500 to \$500. The Comptroller has charge of the city markets. The patronage of that bureau consists of a Superintendent of Markets two clerks, and several collectors, cartmen, and sweepers. The Park Department has a large force of clerks, engineers, inspectors, foremen, laborers, and Park policemen. The Tax Commissioners have under them several deputies and clerks, with salaries ranging from \$3.000 to \$600. They also have the appointment of the members of the Board of Assessors. Under the Board of Excise there are twenty-four inspectors and several clerks and messengers, and in the Board of Aldermen are thirteen clerks and messengers. The Dock Department, in which Tammany controls much of the patronage, employs about fifty engineers, clerks, and draughtsmen, and 200 or 300 skilled mechanics and laborers.

The confirmation of the Mayor's nominees on Friday will take from Tammany the patronage of the Finance Department, the Park Department, the Board of Excise, and a part of their patronage in the Tax and Dock Departments.

Alian Campbell, the new Comptroller, is an Irving Hall Democrat, and will probably give most, if not all, of the patronage of the Finance Department to that organization.

William Laimbeer, the new Dock Commissioners Dimock and Laimbeer will manage the department and dispense most of the patronage. The appointment of John D. Lawson, a Republican, as President of the Department of Taxes will make the Board of Commissioners of that department will therefore naturally go to the Irving Hall Democrat, and one Tammany Democrat. Most of the patronage of that department will therefore naturally go to the Irving Hall Democrat and the Republicans. Commissione

from the department.

The Board of Park Commissioners, now that Salem H. Wales, a Republican, has been made a member of it in place of James F. Wenman (Tammany), consists of Andrew H. Green (Irving Hall Democrat), Smith E. Lanc (Tammany), Samuel Conover (Democrat), and Salem H.

Wales (Republican). Mr. Conover was appointed as a Tammany man, but has recently acted with Andrew H. Green against the Tammany Commissioners. The patronage of this department will undoubtedly be given to the Irving Hall Democrats and the Republicans.

Hubert O. Thompson, the new Commissioner of Public Works, is an Irving Hall Democrat. Most of the cierks and employees in that department belong to the Irving Hall party, and will probably not be disturbed. The few Tammany men among them who were retained by Commissioner Campbeil may be removed by Mr. Thompson, who is a stronger partisan than his predecessor.

Commissioner Campbell may be removed by Mr. Thompson, who is a stronger partisan than his predocessor.

The appointment of William P. Mitchell (Irving Hail Democrat) and Morris Friedsam (Republican) as Excise Commissioners, in the places of George W. Morton and Philip Morkle, will take away two-thirds of Tammany's patronage in that Department and give it to the Irving Hail Democrats and the Republicans.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment controls the distribution of the money raised by taxation for the support of the city Government, It is composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, While John Kelly was Comptroller and John Wheeler President of the Tax Department and since Edward Gooper has been Mayor Mr. Kelly has opposed most of his propositions, and, by the sid of John Wheeler and President Morris of the Board of Aldermen, has voted them down. The appointment of Alian Campbell as Comptroller and John D. Lawson as President of the Tax Department has altered the political complexion of this Board. The new Board will be composed of Mayor Cooper and Comptroller Campbell (Irving Hail Democrats), and President Morris and President Lawson (Bepublicans). This change has been made while the Board was considering the financial budget for 1881. The old Board agreed upon the provisional budget, but the new Board will determine the amount of the final budget for next year.

The appointment of Comptroller Campbell.

upon the provisional budget, but the new Board will determine the amount of the final budget for next year.

The appointment of Comptroller Campbell also changes the personnel of the Sinking Fund Commission, which has the control of the city's property. That Commission now consists of Mayor Cooper and Commission now and City Chambellain Tappan, Recorder Smyth, and Alderman Keenan (Tammany).

Tammany still retains its patronage in the Fire, Police, and Health Departments and in the Department of Charities and Correction. Its men will also keep their places in the Surrogate's and other courts, and when Augustus T. Docharty, the Register elect, takes his office on Jan. I Tammany will have the entire patronage of that office.

None of the newly-appointed Commissioners will make any removals in their departments for some days. Comptroller Campbell said

None of the newly-appointed Commissioners will make any removals in their departments for some days. Comptroller Campbell said yeaterday that he should not make any changes until he had become acquainted with the details of his department. He has directed the heads of the bureaus in the Finance Department to report to him without delay the names of the clerks and employees under their control, with their salaries and duties. It is believed that Mr. Campbeli will not displace the attachés of the department who have been there for many years. But the men in the department who were appointed for political reasons only will probably be removed.

bystery, and his hearest it entis protess not to know the reasons for his winter trip. As the steamer left her wharf three times three and a "sky rocket" were given, to whiten compliments Mr. Jerome bowed profoundly.

Just before the steamer left the wharf Commodore James D. Smith and Capt. Alexander Taylor, Jr., drove rapidly up in a coach. They boaried the ship and had an excited conversation with Mr. Jerome. He treated them coldly. They returned to the wharf, and, after an earnest conversation with a person who had that instant arrived, and who looked like a deputy sheriff, they endeavored to board the Gormanic again. The gangway planks, however, had been lowered, and as the ship was just moving from the wharf, they retired, apparently much disappointed. It is said they had procured an injunction against Mr. Jerome's departure, on the ground that he was going to leave the country to avoid delivering the steam yacht Polynia, which he recently sold to them. Commodore Smith and Capt. Taylor declined to state their errand on the wharf

Jerome's daparture, on the ground that he was going to leave the country to avoid delivering the steam yacht Polynia, which he recently sold to them. Commodore Smith and Capt. Taylor declined to state their errand on the wharf. On leaving they ordered the coachman to drive to the Atlantic cable offies.

There are various reports in circulation as to the reasons for Mr. Jerome's sudden departure. Commodore Smith later in the day said he had heard that Mr. Jerome, convinced that the Stock Exchange would compel him to deliver the yacht or pay the \$40,000 difference on his short sale, had gone abroad to see Mr. James Gordon Benneit and to try and get a "call" on the yacht, and thus save himself from a large loss. Capt. Taylor said he had heard a rumor that Mr. Jerome had gone abroad to engage the services of the Prince of Wales. Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the Admiral of the Royal Cork Yacht Club as arbitrators in the Polynia matter. These gentlemen are all honorary members of the New York Yacht Club, it had been proposed to leave the matter out to arbitration, but it seems that no members of the club in this country were acceptable to both parties. For instance, when the name of Mr. George Osgood, a prominent member of the club, and owner of the steam yacht Gorsiir, was mentioned, Mr. Jerome objected, He submitted that Mr. Osgood had advanced the theory that hollow lines prevented barnacles, and as he never had been a believer in that theory, and, in fact, strongly objected to it, he thought Mr. Osgood would be based in the arbitration. Mr. Jeroms made similar objections, which the other side claim to be frivolous, to many other gentiemen proposed. Mr. Jerome himself was profoundly reticent as to the reason of his going, saying only that he was in the hands of his friends in regard to the Polynia matter. A particular friend of his said that Mr. Jerome was only going abroad for a pleasure trip of two or three months, and that while abroad he would be the guest of Mr. James Gordon Bennet.

SIR CHARLES ASHLEY'S JEWELS.

How the Sheriff Found them Less Vainable

Special Treasury Agent Adams recently seized from a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel a large quantity of diamond jewelry supposed to have been smuggled. The owner professed to be an English nobleman named Sir Charles A. A. Ashley. He claimed the jewelry as heirlooms and gifts from the Duke of Brunswick, the great collector of diamonds. One of the acquaintances of Sir Ashley was Charles H. Ressler, employed in the Post Office. from whom he got 4500 as a loan on a pin that he represented to be set with diamonds of the first water. Not finding his security what he expected it to be. Ressier obtained an order of arrest for Ashley, and an anterment was issued against the property solzed by Special Agent Adams. Learning that the selzed pewdry was to be surrendered to Ashley, through failure to maintain the charge of smuggling. Denut Sheriff Begg wont to the Custom House yesterday to take possession of it. A friend of Ashley had been ahead of him. The officer followed him up and served the atachment on him as he was going through Wallstreet. The jeweiry was valued at \$200, being \$1.300 less than the Custom House appraisement.

e genuine gems, and are for sale only at 0. Humphrey, welry store, 818 Broadway, cor. of 12th at, New York, Open evenings.—Alls.

A Grand Prize.

Pive dollars' worth of music, free, with the Fimily Sory
Paper. All nurchasers of Nos. 375, 375, 377, and 578 of
the Family Sory Paper will be entitled to it. Get these
numbers to day from your new sleaier.—Ads.

JAY GOULD'S GREAT LOSS. HIS VAST CONSERVATORY ON THE

HUDSON BURNED TO THE GROUND. A Fire that Swept Away One of the Principal Attractions of Lindenburst and the Pinest Botanical Collection in America.

On Friday night, Lindenhurst, Mr. Jay Gould's summer residence at Irvington, on the Hudson, bonsted of the largest and best appointed conservatory, containing the rarest and most expensive collection of flowers, in the United States. When the sun rose yesterday morning little remained of the vast glass build-ings beyond a mass of smoking ruins, sending out volumes of stifling smoke, redolent with the odor of smouldering vegetable matter; and \$200,000 worth of property had been destroyed by fire in the night.

The greenhouses were situated about two hundred yards from the house, and being on very high ground, could be seen from the Hudson, not a mile distant. In the warm summer days passengers on the Hudson River steamboats looked with astonishment at a mass of glittering matter, which, when the sun shone brightly, threw out so dazzling a reflection that the eye could not long bear to look upon it, and it was not always easy to see that the brilliant reflected light came from the roof and sides of a conservatory. The buildings, which were all connected, ran from east to west, with a wing 85 feet long at each end. The main building was 400 feet long, and about 20 feet wide, and the wings were each 20 feet wide. The main entrance to the conservatory was between the two wings, and was situated in the "central house," which jutted out to a distance of about 80 feet, making the whole structure take some-80 feet, making the whole structure take something of the formation of the letter E in its ground line. This central house was circular, and in it was a wonderfully artistic display of flowers. In the middle was a fountain. Around it were "stagings," or stands, of flowers, one of which was of a crescent shape. From the roof of the central house rose an ornamental octagonal tower 90 feet high, and 20 feet in diameter. It bore a gigantic gilt ball at the top, and was the most conspicuous object for many miles along the Hudson. On one side of the building were graperies, storeroom, and bowling alley, which filled up the space, including the wing at that side, to the central room. On the other side of the central room were a billiard room, a seed room, a rose house, a tool house, a reception room, a bedroom, and several greenhouses.

At 2 o'clock the employees arose and made the

heads of the bureaus in the Finance Department to report to him without delay the names of the clerks and employees under their control, with their salaries and duties. It is believed that Mr. Campbeil will not displace the attachés of the department who have been there for many years. But the men in the department who were appointed for political reasons only will probably be removed.

MR. JEROME OFF FOR EUROPE.

A Sudden and Mysterieus Beparture, which Surprises His Friends.

The steamer Germanic of the White Star line, which salied yesterday, took out over 150 saloon passengers, an unusually large number at this time of the year. Among them were William Astor, Wm. Heath, the banker; Viscount de Bondy, Gen. J. G. Hazard, the Rev. G. Cameron, the Rev. Father Benson, T. R. Keator, Lawrence R. Jerome, H. M. Worts.

count de Bondy, Gen. J. G. Hazard, the Rev. G. Cameron, the Rev. Father Benson, T. R. Keator, Lawrence R. Jerome, H. M. Worts, U. S. N.; W. Y. and A. E. Moriarty, U. S. N.; R. R. and A. W. Colgate, C. R. Penniman, Capt. P. J. Raiph, and A. W. Shepard. A merry party of several hundred collected on the wharf by the gang plank after the signal, "All ashore that's going," had been given. They exchanged farewell messages with their friends, waved handkerchiefs, and good humoredly chaffed late comers. A pretty girl who slipped half way up the plank to be kissed by a parting friend returned rosy-red amid enthusiastic cheering. A large delogation of bankers, brokers yachismen, and statesmen assembled to hid Mr. Lawrence R. Jerome farewell. His place at the table, as well as his stateroom, overflowed with floral tributes. After showing his friends his stateroom for a while Mr. Jerome returned to the hurricane deck, and under the lee of the huge smoke stack chatted and recalled his previous nautical experiences. "This is a inreer ship than the one I went over in in 1867, which won the coean-race," he said.

His sudden departure is surrounded with mystery, and his nearest friends profess not to know the reasons for his winter trip. As the steamer left her wharf three times three and a "sky rocket" were griven, to which compliance is and the way began to ring, and.

Just before the sistemer left the wharf Commodore James D. Smith and Capt. Alexander but the flames, and the water apparatus with which the building was furnished was in the central house, hopelessiy beyond reach. Nor is it likely that it would have been of any use had it been at hand, for the sharp frost had frozen up all the pipes, and no water was available.

In a quarter of an hour the five gardeners who slept off the premises were at the fire, and in a few minutes more six other men, strangers, arrived; and beyond these six it does not appear that anybody from Irvington or the neighborhood was present. Had a hundred men been there, however, they could not, in the total absence of every appliance, have saved eny considerable part of the conservatory. The fourteen who were on the spot worked hard, and succeeded in saving a portion of the tools. This had to be done very rapidar, for shortly after 4 o'clock 200 tons of coal in the great cellar under the conservatory caught fire, and the heat soon became so intense that it was impossible to approach within sixty feet of the burning building. The glass cracked like tistol shots, or melted and dropped from its framework; the palm trees, some of them fifteen feet high, writhed like living things under the flames, and as their sap dried up and the fire serged them, they looked like a small forest in a blaze. At no time were the flames very bright, for beyond the coal in the cellar, and the stender framework of the glass roofs and sides, there was nothing really that could burn flercely. Plants worth hundreds of dollars were dried up, and had disappeared before the flames reached them; the bostly furniture and rare hard-wood mountings of the billiard room were licked up without any apparent additional flame showing that they were being destroyed, and the bowing alley and its appurtanences were restuced to charcoal.

At 5 o'clock the tower fell, and with its fall there rose, for the first time, a creat rod torrent of flame. It was seen from the other side of the Hudson, and for miles up and down the river. Then the fire, baving spent its fury, began slowly to die out, and at 6 o'clock the men were slowled of wath the side of the flames upon this wing and the small green house at the end still stands. It contains the least valuable portion of the plants, and is called the "Propagating Room." Heye the young shrubs were brought

such a direction as to bring the full force of the flames upon this wing, and the small greenhouse at the end still stands. It contains the least valuable perition of the plants, and is called the "Propagating Room." Here the young shrubs were brought and received extra attention, and here, too, sickly plants were taken, as to a hospital. This is all that remains of what was the flanest botanical collection in the United States.

The head gardener estimates the value of the plants destroyed at upward of \$40,000, and it is very doubtful if they could be duplicated for any sum. In the central house were numerous varieties of the rarest kind of paim trees, from ten to fifteen feet high; tropical foliage plants for which South America. India, Australia, and Africa had been searched, and tree ferns that took prizes in all parts of Europe, and especially in England and France. Mr. Gould had thirty varieties of these tree ferns, a plant whose trunk is like that of a tree up to a certain height, when it branches out into leaves, or "poins," as they are called, some fifteen feet hong. In front of the central house were many very rare tropical plants and ferns from Europe.

The house on the west side was devoted chiefly to graperes, and was furnished with a class of fruit not to be found in the marked. Among the grapes were the rurest varieties of the Black Humbura, Royal Ascatt, Champion of England, Buckland, Swedwater, Barharosea, Black Damasrus, Syrian, Emperor, St. Peter, and West St. Peter.

In the east side house were more tropical plants, pains, and tree ferns, together with two large and valuable collections of plants sent to Mr. Gould by the Emperor of Brazil last October. Among these were South American tree ferns twenty feet high, almost challenging the house, which has an altitude of twenty-flee feet, to contain them. Mr. Gould is a great lover of palps and tree ferns; of the former he had 289 varieties in his conservatory, and of the latter 45.

had 28 varieties in his conservatory, and of
the latter 45.

Among the tropical plants destroyed were
crotins, cobeases, and authoannums in great
variety. The rose house was one of the chief
objects of airaction to a visitor. It was forty
feet iong, twenty feet wide, and, like the rest of
the building, twenty feet high. It was filled
with the finest winter-blooming tea roses in the
United States and nearly all the plants were
opening their leaves when they were destroyed.
In another house were place of thirty-five varieties, against from Mexico and South America, cold house paims, Indian azalias, azalias
from Japan, and other winter-blooming plants.
The building destroyed is said to have been
worth \$150,000, and in the cellar beneath were
goods worth about \$10,000, consisting of cider,
spiles, coal, a sinal quantity of native wins,
and other things. On all this there was not a

cent of insurance. Some time ago Mr. Gould asked his head gardener if he thought the conservatory ought to be insured, and Mr. Mangold advised him not to insure it, saying the measures he had taken to provide against fire were a sufficient guarantee for its safety. Yestorday Mr. Mangold, who is not a young man, seemed to be almost heart-broken. I could not have prevented the fire," he said; "that nobody in my position could have done; but I ought not to have advised Mr. Gould agairst insuring his property. It was foolish and careless of me; but I never dreamed of the possibility of such a thing as a fire. Mr. Gould will be more disturbed about this than most people might think; the money loss, of course, while not affect him much, but he is so fond of flowers, and, indeed, of everything beautiful in nature. He was very fond of his conservatory, and justly so, for there was nothing like it in all this country. He has not been down here to see the ruins to-day, but he knows that there is little or nothing saved. As for myself, I am completely bewildered. I can hardly realize yet that all my beautiful plants are gone. I suppose I should not complain, but those flowers were very dear to me, and I shall miss them as though they had been my own children."

The cause of the fire was apparent. The heat was supplied to the conservatory by the Weatherhead apparatus, which sends boiling water through tubes to all parts of the building. There were three boilers in the central house, two in the graperies, two in the west wing, and one in the east wing. From the central house, two in the graperies to impress the house arose a tall chimney, running close to the tower, and touching this chimney was a huge beam or rafter. The wall of the chimney was thin, and, the furnaces being more than ordinarily well supplied with coal during the cold weather, the heat was very great. It passed through to the rafter and ignited it and the flame that was first seen by Ankhelen and Hams was undoubtedly coming from the beam.

Lindenburst is on

One Way in which the City Gets Evil Credit

Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, lectured last evening, in the Cooper Institute, on "The Sanitary Condition of our Summer Resorts," in the free course of lectures, before a large audience, to whom he was introduced by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. The lecture was accompanied by stereopticon illustrations and diagrams.

Much has been done, Prof. Chandler said, to make this city a good place for a reasonable

Much has been done, Prof. Chandler said, to make this city a good place for a reasonable man to live in, but much remains to be done, particularly in regard to making our dwellings healthful. The root of all evil in house building is defective plumbing. All plumbing should be in sight, and painted white, so that the smallest leak would make itself at once visible. Within the last sixeen months, under the authority granted by the Tenement House act, the Board of Health has superintended the erection of 1,007 apartment, tenement, and lodging houses, giving shelter to upward of 31,000 persons. These buildings are absolutely healthy, and it is now possible to live more safely in a tenement than in a Fifth avenue palace. (Applause).

Of all the contagious diseases bred of impure conditions small-pox is the most dreaded. Epidemics of this disease exist now in two neighboring cities, but the fact is suppressed for the sake of the business interests of these cities. Cases find their way to this city, and come to the knowledge of the Board of Health. There is grave reason to fear that an epidemic may revail here, unless citizens take the presonation of being vaccinated. The Board has in press now a circular setting forth this fact, and offering to vaccinate any one, free of charge, with the purest bovine virus. New York is the only city in the country that offers free vaccination. The New Yorker is in the worst plight when he goes away for a summer trip to a well-filled summer resort. Every sanitary requirement appears to be violated in such places, but the State Board of Health is about to undertake the work of reform in this direction, as the State Board of Health is about to undertake the work of reform in this direction, as the State Board of Health is about to undertake the work of reform in this direction, as the State Board of Health is about to undertake the work of reform in this direction, as the State Board of Health is about to undertake the work of reform in this direction, as the firm of the country that a

rest. Character then caused attention to a painting representing a summore hotel. All about it was trim and beautiful. Then he lowered a strip of canvass, and showed the condition of things beneath the surface of the earth. The audience saw that the leakage from cesspools was filtered through the porous earth into the well, poisoning the water.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

The Statistics for Connaught and Mayo-A

Polles Patrol Firing into a Crowd. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- The statement of Baron Dowse, at the opening of the Connaught Assizes at Galway, yesterday, showed that in four months 698 indictable offences had been reported in Connaught. For these, only thirtynine persons have been rendered amenable. Five hundred and seventy-seven persons, against whom offences had been committed, had, through terror or desire to shield the offenders, refused to give evidence, prosecute, or assist the police. Lessor offences are also many. Thus, in Mayo, there were 888 lessor and 236 indictable offences. Baron Dowse said if this state of affairs was allowed to continue, the consequence would be immediate danger to Ireland and uttimate disgrace to the empire.

The correspondent of the Times, at Dublin, says: Even the reports by the police do not include all the outrages committed and threatening letters received. The case concerning which Judge Fitzgerald received a letter threatening him that he would be shot in open sourt was that of the wounding of Hanlan, a care taker, near New Pallas, on Nov. 18. Hanlan identified his assailant, but the defence contested his ability to identify a man at sight. The jury acquilted the prisoner."

The Claremorris police patrol last night, near Irishtows, fired on a body of men whom they suspected were about to attack a house. One man, who was seriously wounded, was strested.

The St. James's Gazette this evening says: "We understand that the Government has so far listened to Mr. Forster's representations as to place two more regiments of troops at the disposai of the Irish Executive."

Mr. Parnell one issued an invitation for the usual meeting at Dublin, previous to the epening of Parliament, of the members of the Irish Parliamentary party. The time of the meeting is fixed for Jan. 4, 1881. Dowse, at the opening of the Connaught Assizes at Galway, yesterday, showed that in four

ST. LEO'S CHURCH FAIR,

A New Catholic Sanctuary in a Neighborhood

that has Long Needed it. The fair in the new Catholic Church of St. Leo will close on Dec. 21. It is expected that as much as \$12,000, to go toward the completion of the building, will be realized from it. The the building, will be realized from it. The church stands in Twenty-eighth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and its wealthy parish, including 10,000 Catholies, ites between Twenty-third and Thirty-third streets and Sixth and Madison avenues. The corner stone was laid on Aug. 13, and the edifice is to be dinished by the first Sunday of next Fedranry. It is of rough-hewn brown stone, with a steeple on one side. The interior walls are of dark gray. Pews, altar, and doors have not vet been put in. The total cast is to be \$10,000. The dobt is now \$70,000. The Rev. I. J. Ducey, lately of the Church of the Nativity, is to be pastor. The temperary chapel is at 1,264 Broadway.

pastor. The temporary chapel is at 1.224 Broadway.

The display of articles for sale at the fair is remarkably handsome, and very valuable objects are to be raffiel for. Among these are \$1,000 in gold, and a fine trougham and \$1,200 team of bay horses, with handsome harness. A rielly mounted sword is offered to that officer of the city militia who obtains the most votes. At present, Lieut, J. A. Carberry of the Twonty-second Regiment is abend, Col. Clark of the Seventh being next, and Cois, Porter of the Twenty-second and Cavanagh of the Sixty-hinth following.

The Shaters.

Hundreds of people, including many ladies, City and Hoboken yesterday. The Morris Canal was used for the first time this season by the skaters, who consider that that is the best anywhere near the city on account of its length. Skating on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers is very good.

About 6,000 skaters were gliding over the ice in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The people's preference-Dr. Bull's Caugh Syrup Way! Because it never disappoints 25 cents-4.6.

TO OKLAHOMA OR TO DEATH

CAPT. PAYNE'S COLONISTS DETER

MINED TO CROSS THE LINE.

All Fully Armed and Equipped and Declaring that Nothing but Congress can now Prevent

them from Entering the Indian Territory CHICAGO, Dec. 11 .- A Times special from Hunnewell, Kan., says: "Four hundred men, fully armed and equipped, are so desperate as to stand face to face with troops of the United States, ready to cross the line and take the chances of being shot. For several years western Kansas has been filling up with people from the East, who have not raised enough to replace the seed sown. They find themselves here with families on the point of starvation. Capt. Payne this morning grew alarmed at the attitude of his men when he proposed conservative measures, and he turned the command over to Major Maidt, who summoned the Captains of companies for consultation. They ananimously resolved to go to the arable lands of Oklahoma or to death. A meeting of citi-

unnimously resolved to go to the arable lands of Oklahoma or to death. A meeting of citizens of Hunnewell adopted an address expressing approbation of the enterprise and urging the withdrawal of the Federal troops.

The colonists contend that the ceded lands in Oklahoma are a part of the public domains, and that they have so much right to enter upon and occupy them as they have to enter upon and occupy them as they have to enter upon and occupy any other public lands in the United States. The Interior Department, on the other hand, holds that these lands are held against estilers on the ground that they are reserved for Indian settlement. Capt. Payne and a few colonists were some time ago driven out of the Territory by Federal troops, and Payne was subsequently arrested, but no action in his case has yet been taken by the courts. Mr. Schurz, in his last annual report, said that the penalty for repeated intrusion into the Indian Territory, a fine merely, is not sufficient to deter lawless men from such undertakings, and he recommended that the penalty of imprisonment be added. Resistance to the United States, however, would be a very different affair.

HUNNEWELL, Kan., Dec. 11.—The Oklahoma settlers were closely followed by Federal cavalry, under the command of Col. Coppinger, who have pitched their tents in the Indian Territors, separated from the colonists by a few hundred yards, on the opposite bank of Shoo-Fly Creek.

who have pitched their tents in the Indian Territory, separated from the colonists by a few hundred yards, on the opposite bank of Shoo-Fly Creek.

Before breaking camp this morning Col. Coppinger and Lieut. Mason visited the Oklahoma headquarters and requested information as to the designs of the settlers, and whether they intended to enter the Indian Territory in face of the President's proclamation and military resistance. Major Maidt replied that the settlers were thoroughly organized and equipped in military form, and he would assemble their company officers for consultation. The Captains of the eight companies were accordinally summoned to headquarters, and they unanimously expressed their intentions of moving into the public lands of Oklahoma at any hazard, unless forbidden by Congress. This ended the conference, and the troops at once broke camp and resumed their marching along the Territory line, reaching Hunnewell at about 2 P. M.

It is probable that the settlers will remain in their present camp until Monday. Recruits are constantly pouring in, and large accessions are expected to-morrow. Most of the newcomers are from the dry region of western Kansas, where the settlers have been literally starved out for several years past.

Women and children came in to-day, having a meagre outfit and presenting a pitifully destitute condition. Families with barely sufficient means to provide a month's subsistence for themselves and stock have joined the colony in the hopes of getting a fresh start on the prolific lands of Oklahoma.

During the last three days tyenty-five teams have cossed the line at this point, and moved into the promised land. Fifty teams have also moved down from Caidwell. A large number of settlers have also crossed the Arkansas line, and a strong body is moving up from Texas. It is estimated that from 1,500 to 2,000 white settlers are already on the public lands in the Territory, and a mijority of those who have been expelled have retraced their steps as soon as discharged from custody.

Th

FIVE FIREMEN BURNED TO DEATH. Caught by a Stream of Flame that Leape Up Through a Hatchway.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11 .- At 5 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the dryhouse of John P. Gay's bucket factory, on New and Calvert streets. The dryhouse, a branch of the four-story main building, was two stories high. The main building was saved, and the dryhouse destroyed. Next to the dryhouse was a four-story brick building, also owned by John P. Gay, and occupied by the Crown Manufacturing Company, who make Crown Manufacturing Company, who make kindling wood and window ornaments. In it were stored large quantities of inflammable material from the dryhouse. The flames quickly lay hold of this building, commencing on the ground floor. First in importance and foromest in interest to the people is the loss of life in this building. The nearest fire company to these buildings was No. 4, which company was first to enter the second story of the Crown Manufacturing Company's building. Their object was to fight the fire razing with hot fury on the ground floor by sending streams down a chute, and down the stairways, in fact, to arrest its progress to the three upper stories, which were yet intact. In the room were Chief Bunker. Assistant Marshal Scheidmeyer, and Acting Capt. Higginson of No. 4, all of whom dame out alive. There were also Thomas Cooling, a son of Capt. Cooling of No. 4; William Kelly and David Love, regular pipement Edward Parker, a runner of No. 4, and Andrew Barrett, a pipeman of No. 6, all of whom were brought out dead. It seems that they were standing around the chute sending a stream down, when suddenly, as if shot from a cannon, a burst of scoreting air and blinding smeke, mingled with flame, broke up with lightning suddenness through the chute. Those who got out can hardly tell how were dead when their bodies were recovered, three hours later. It was not an explosion. At the bottom of the chute, as is now known, lay a mass of shavings, which had been galaing on the fremen in the basement and ground floor, got a sudden fresh impetus, and with increased energy struck this judiammable feel and leaped up through the chute were about 35 years of are.

When the accident became known, as it did instantly, the bose of Company 4 was manual did not the chute, and were about 35 years of are. kindling wood and window ornaments. wives and children, and were about 35 years of are.

When the accident became known, as it did instantly, the tioss of Company 4 was manned with fresh fitomen. From that on, the united efforts of the department were drected to saving the second story and putting it in condition to enable men to hiring out the bodies. After three hours of fighting the floor was saved from falling, and the bodies were taken out.

John P. Gay, who owned all the buildings, loses about \$25,000, Including his stock. The Crown Company lose but little.

MLLE. BERNHARDT'S DRESSES.

Collector Merritt Directed to Refund the \$1,560 he Levied Upon Them.

When Mile Sarah Bernhardt arrived at New York on the steamship L'Amerique, she was assessed duties upon the new costumes she had had made in which to appear on the Amerhad had made in which to appear on the American stage. She paid \$1,500 under protest. The Treasury Department hos just made its decision in the case, and Collector Merritt has been instructed to refund the amount collectod. Collector Merrit's requisition was based on the clause of the law which makes datable wearing apparel not used. The department decides that, inasmuch as the costumes were to be used by Mile. Bernhardt in her professional capacity, and were only adapted to stage use, they are to be considered professional implements, or tools of trade, which are upon the free list.

A Baby's Beath from a Rat Bite.

While Mrs. Kenner of 98 Cannon street was reparing dinner, Monday, Dec. 6, she heard acreams onn her baby. Johann Fidus Kenner, whom she had laid upon a bed in an adjoining from. She rushed into the room and found thoust stains on the child. The little finger of the left hand had been bitten by a rat. The wound was not larger than a jun punture, and was not deemed dangerous until The sday, when the child was ab-tacked by a fever. On Friday night it died in convulsions.

The Signal Office Prediction Lower barometer, warmer southerly winds,